⠠⠮ ⠠⠋⠫⠻⠁⠇⠊⠌ ⠠⠏⠁⠏⠻⠎ ⠈⠒ ⠠⠝⠕⠲ ⠼⠃⠛

⠠⠮ ⠠⠎⠁⠍⠑ ⠠⠎⠥⠃⠚⠑⠉⠞ ⠠⠒⠞⠔⠥⠫
⠶⠠⠮ ⠠⠊⠙⠑⠁ ⠷ ⠠⠗⠑⠌⠗⠁⠔⠬ ⠮ ⠠⠇⠑⠛⠊⠎⠇⠁⠞⠊⠧⠑ ⠠⠁⠥⠹⠕⠗⠰⠽ ⠔ ⠠⠗⠑⠛⠜⠙ ⠖⠮ ⠠⠤⠍⠕⠝ ⠠⠙⠑⠋⠢⠎⠑ ⠠⠒⠎⠊⠙⠻⠫⠶
⠠⠋ ⠮ ⠠⠝⠑⠺ ⠠⠽⠕⠗⠅ ⠠⠏⠁⠉⠅⠑⠞⠲
⠠⠞⠥⠑⠎⠐⠙⠂ ⠠⠙⠑⠉⠑⠍⠃⠻ ⠼⠃⠑⠂ ⠼⠁⠛⠓⠛⠲
⠠⠠⠓⠁⠍⠊⠇⠞⠕⠝

⠠⠖⠮ ⠠⠏ ⠷⠮ ⠠⠌⠁⠞⠑ ⠷ ⠠⠝⠑⠺ ⠠⠽⠕⠗⠅⠒

⠠⠠⠭ ⠠⠠⠓⠁⠎ ⠆⠢ ⠥⠗⠛⠫⠂ ⠔ ⠙⠊⠖⠻⠢⠞ ⠩⠁⠏⠑⠎⠂ ⠞ ⠁ ⠠⠒⠌⠊⠞⠥⠰⠝ ⠷⠮ ⠅⠔⠙ ⠏⠗⠕⠏⠕⠎⠫ ⠴⠮ ⠒⠧⠢⠰⠝ ⠸⠉ ⠕⠏⠻⠁⠞⠑ ⠾⠳⠞ ⠮ ⠁⠊⠙ ⠷⠁ ⠍⠊⠇⠊⠞⠜⠽ ⠿⠉⠑ ⠖⠑⠭⠑⠉⠥⠞⠑ ⠭⠎ ⠇⠁⠺⠎⠲ ⠠⠹⠂ ⠓⠪⠐⠑⠂ ⠇ ⠍⠕⠌ ⠕⠮⠗ ⠹⠬⠎ ⠞ ⠓ ⠆⠢ ⠁⠇⠇⠑⠛⠫ ⠕⠝ ⠞ ⠎⠊⠙⠑⠂ ⠗⠑⠌⠎ ⠕⠝ ⠍⠻⠑ ⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇ ⠁⠎⠎⠻⠰⠝⠂ ⠥⠝⠎⠥⠏⠏⠕⠗⠞⠫ ⠴⠁⠝⠽ ⠏⠗⠑⠉⠊⠎⠑ ⠕⠗ ⠔⠞⠑⠇⠇⠊⠛⠊⠃⠇⠑ ⠙⠑⠎⠊⠛⠝⠁⠰⠝ ⠷⠮ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝⠎ ⠘⠥ ⠱ ⠭ ⠊⠎ ⠋⠨⠙⠫⠲ ⠠⠵ ⠋⠜ ⠵ ⠠⠊ ⠓ ⠆⠢ ⠁⠃⠇⠑ ⠖⠙⠊⠧⠔⠑ ⠮ ⠇⠁⠞⠢⠞ ⠍⠂⠝⠬ ⠷⠮ ⠕⠃⠚⠑⠉⠞⠕⠗⠎⠂ ⠭ ⠎⠑⠑⠍⠎ ⠖⠕⠗⠊⠛⠔⠁⠞⠑ ⠔ ⠁ ⠏⠗⠑⠎⠥⠏⠏⠕⠎⠊⠰⠝ ⠞ ⠮ ⠏ ⠺ ⠆ ⠲⠔⠉⠇⠔⠫ ⠖⠮ ⠑⠭⠻⠉⠊⠎⠑ ⠷ ⠋⠫⠻⠁⠇ ⠁⠥⠹⠕⠗⠰⠽ ⠔ ⠁⠝⠽ ⠍⠁⠞⠞⠻ ⠷ ⠁⠝ ⠔⠞⠻⠝⠁⠇ ⠝⠁⠞⠥⠗⠑⠲ ⠠⠺⠁⠊⠧⠬ ⠁⠝⠽ ⠑⠭⠉⠑⠏⠰⠝ ⠞ ⠍⠊⠣⠞ ⠆ ⠞⠁⠅⠢ ⠖⠮ ⠔⠁⠒⠥⠗⠁⠉⠽ ⠕⠗ ⠔⠑⠭⠏⠇⠊⠉⠊⠞⠰⠎ ⠷⠮ ⠲⠞⠔⠉⠰⠝ ⠆⠞ ⠔⠞⠻⠝⠁⠇ ⠯ ⠑⠭⠞⠻⠝⠁⠇⠂ ⠇⠑⠞ ⠥ ⠔⠟⠥⠊⠗⠑ ⠱⠁⠞ ⠛⠗⠨⠙ ⠐⠮ ⠊⠎ ⠖⠏⠗⠑⠎⠥⠏⠏⠕⠎⠑ ⠞ ⠲⠔⠉⠇⠔⠁⠰⠝ ⠔ ⠮ ⠏⠲ ⠠⠥⠝⠨⠎ ⠺⠑ ⠏⠗⠑⠎⠥⠍⠑ ⠁⠞ ⠮ ⠎⠁⠍⠑ ⠐⠞ ⠞ ⠮ ⠏⠪⠻⠎ ⠷⠮ ⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞ ⠺ ⠆ ⠺⠕⠗⠎⠑ ⠁⠙⠍⠔⠊⠌⠻⠫ ⠹⠁⠝ ⠘⠹ ⠷⠮ ⠠⠌⠁⠞⠑ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞⠂ ⠐⠮ ⠎⠑⠑⠍⠎ ⠖ ⠆ ⠝⠕ ⠗⠕⠕⠍ ⠿⠮ ⠏⠗⠑⠎⠥⠍⠏⠰⠝ ⠷ ⠊⠇⠇⠤⠺⠂ ⠲⠁⠖⠑⠉⠰⠝⠂ ⠕⠗ ⠕⠏⠏⠕⠎⠊⠰⠝ ⠔ ⠮ ⠏⠲ ⠠⠊ ⠆⠇⠊⠑⠧⠑ ⠭ ⠍⠁⠽ ⠆ ⠇⠁⠊⠙ ⠙⠪⠝ ⠵ ⠁ ⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇ ⠗⠥⠇⠑ ⠞ ⠸⠮ ⠒⠋⠊⠙⠰⠑ ⠔ ⠯ ⠕⠃⠑⠙⠊⠰⠑ ⠖⠁ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞ ⠺ ⠤⠍⠕⠝⠇⠽ ⠆ ⠏⠗⠕⠏⠕⠗⠰⠝⠫ ⠖⠮ ⠛⠕⠕⠙⠰⠎ ⠕⠗ ⠃⠁⠙⠰⠎ ⠷ ⠭⠎ ⠁⠙⠍⠔⠊⠌⠗⠁⠰⠝⠲ ⠠⠭ ⠍⠌ ⠆ ⠁⠙⠍⠊⠞⠞⠫ ⠞ ⠐⠮ ⠜⠑ ⠑⠭⠉⠑⠏⠰⠝⠎ ⠖⠹ ⠗⠥⠇⠑⠆ ⠃ ⠘⠮ ⠑⠭⠉⠑⠏⠰⠝⠎ ⠙⠑⠏⠢⠙ ⠎ ⠢⠞⠊⠗⠑⠇⠽ ⠕⠝ ⠁⠒⠊⠙⠢⠞⠁⠇ ⠉⠁⠥⠎⠑⠎⠂ ⠞ ⠹⠑⠽ ⠸⠉ ⠆ ⠒⠎⠊⠙⠻⠫ ⠵ ⠓⠁⠧⠬ ⠁⠝⠽ ⠗⠑⠇⠁⠰⠝ ⠖⠮ ⠔⠞⠗⠔⠎⠊⠉ ⠍⠻⠊⠞⠎ ⠕⠗ ⠙⠑⠍⠻⠊⠞⠎ ⠷⠁ ⠒⠌⠊⠞⠥⠰⠝⠲ ⠠⠘⠮ ⠉ ⠕⠝⠇⠽ ⠆ ⠚⠥⠙⠛⠫ ⠷ ⠴⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇ ⠏⠗⠔⠉⠊⠏⠇⠑⠎ ⠯ ⠍⠁⠭⠊⠍⠎⠲

⠠⠧⠜⠊⠳⠎ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝⠎ ⠓ ⠆⠢ ⠎⠥⠶⠑⠌⠫⠂ ⠔ ⠮ ⠉⠳⠗⠎⠑ ⠷ ⠘⠮ ⠏⠁⠏⠻⠎⠂ ⠖⠔⠙⠥⠉⠑ ⠁ ⠏⠗⠕⠃⠁⠃⠊⠇⠰⠽ ⠞ ⠮ ⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞ ⠺ ⠆ ⠆⠞⠞⠻ ⠁⠙⠍⠔⠊⠌⠻⠫ ⠹⠁⠝ ⠮ ⠐⠏⠊⠉⠥⠇⠜ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞⠎⠆ ⠮ ⠏⠗⠔⠉⠊⠏⠁⠇ ⠷ ⠱ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝⠎ ⠜⠑ ⠞ ⠮ ⠑⠭⠞⠢⠨⠝ ⠷⠮ ⠎⠏⠓⠻⠑⠎ ⠷ ⠑⠇⠑⠉⠰⠝ ⠺ ⠏⠗⠑⠎⠢⠞ ⠁ ⠛⠗⠞⠻ ⠕⠏⠰⠝⠂ ⠕⠗ ⠇⠁⠞⠊⠞⠥⠙⠑ ⠷ ⠡⠕⠊⠉⠑⠂ ⠖⠮ ⠏⠆ ⠞ ⠐⠹ ⠮ ⠍⠑⠙⠊⠥⠍ ⠷⠮ ⠠⠌⠁⠞⠑ ⠇⠑⠛⠊⠎⠇⠁⠞⠥⠗⠑⠎ ⠱ ⠜⠑ ⠎⠑⠇⠑⠉⠞ ⠃⠕⠙⠊⠑⠎ ⠷ ⠍⠢⠂ ⠯ ⠱ ⠜⠑ ⠖⠁⠏⠏⠕⠔⠞ ⠮ ⠍⠑⠍⠃⠻⠎ ⠷⠮ ⠝⠁⠰⠝⠁⠇ ⠠⠎⠢⠁⠞⠑ ⠐⠮ ⠊⠎ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝ ⠖⠑⠭⠏⠑⠉⠞ ⠞ ⠹ ⠃⠗⠁⠝⠡ ⠺ ⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇⠇⠽ ⠆ ⠤⠏⠕⠎⠫ ⠾ ⠏⠑⠉⠥⠇⠊⠜ ⠉⠜⠑ ⠯ ⠚⠥⠙⠛⠰⠞⠆ ⠞ ⠘⠮ ⠉⠊⠗⠉⠥⠍⠌⠨⠑⠎ ⠏⠗⠕⠍⠊⠎⠑ ⠛⠗⠞⠻ ⠅ ⠯ ⠍ ⠑⠭⠞⠢⠎⠊⠧⠑ ⠔⠿⠍⠁⠰⠝ ⠔ ⠮ ⠝⠁⠰⠝⠁⠇ ⠉⠳⠝⠉⠊⠇⠎⠂ ⠯ ⠞ ⠹⠑⠽ ⠺ ⠆ ⠇⠑⠎⠎ ⠁⠏⠞ ⠖ ⠆ ⠞⠁⠔⠞⠫ ⠴⠮ ⠸⠎ ⠷ ⠋⠁⠉⠰⠝⠂ ⠯ ⠍ ⠳ ⠷⠮ ⠗⠂⠡ ⠷ ⠘⠹ ⠕⠒⠁⠨⠝⠁⠇ ⠊⠇⠇⠤⠓⠥⠍⠕⠗⠎⠂ ⠕⠗ ⠞⠑⠍⠏⠕⠗⠜⠽ ⠏⠗⠑⠚⠥⠙⠊⠉⠑⠎ ⠯ ⠏⠗⠕⠏⠢⠎⠊⠞⠊⠑⠎⠂ ⠱⠂ ⠔ ⠎⠍⠁⠇⠇⠻ ⠎⠕⠉⠊⠑⠞⠊⠑⠎⠂ ⠋⠗⠑⠟⠥⠢⠞⠇⠽ ⠒⠞⠁⠍⠔⠁⠞⠑ ⠮ ⠏⠥⠃⠇⠊⠉ ⠉⠳⠝⠉⠊⠇⠎⠂ ⠆⠛⠑⠞ ⠔⠚⠥⠌⠊⠉⠑ ⠯ ⠕⠏⠏⠗⠑⠎⠨⠝ ⠷⠁ ⠐⠏ ⠷⠮ ⠤⠍⠥⠝⠰⠽⠂ ⠯ ⠢⠛⠢⠙⠻ ⠎⠡⠑⠍⠑⠎ ⠱⠂ ⠹⠳⠣ ⠹⠑⠽ ⠛⠗⠁⠞⠊⠋⠽ ⠁ ⠍⠕⠰⠞⠜⠽ ⠔⠉⠇⠔⠁⠰⠝ ⠕⠗ ⠙⠑⠎⠊⠗⠑⠂ ⠞⠻⠍⠔⠁⠞⠑ ⠔ ⠛⠢⠻⠁⠇ ⠲⠞⠗⠑⠎⠎⠂ ⠲⠎⠁⠞⠊⠎⠋⠁⠉⠰⠝⠂ ⠯ ⠲⠛⠥⠌⠲ ⠠⠎⠑⠧⠻⠁⠇ ⠁⠲⠊⠰⠝⠁⠇ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝⠎ ⠷ ⠒⠎⠊⠙⠻⠁⠃⠇⠑ ⠿⠉⠑⠂ ⠖⠿⠞⠊⠋⠽ ⠞ ⠏⠗⠕⠃⠁⠃⠊⠇⠰⠽⠂ ⠺ ⠕⠒⠥⠗ ⠱⠢ ⠺⠑ ⠉⠕⠍⠑ ⠖⠎⠥⠗⠧⠑⠽⠂ ⠾⠁ ⠍ ⠉⠗⠊⠞⠊⠉⠁⠇ ⠑⠽⠑⠂ ⠮ ⠔⠞⠻⠊⠕⠗ ⠌⠗⠥⠉⠞⠥⠗⠑ ⠷⠮ ⠫⠊⠋⠊⠉⠑ ⠱ ⠺⠑ ⠜⠑ ⠔⠧⠊⠞⠫ ⠖⠻⠑⠉⠞⠲ ⠠⠭ ⠺ ⠆ ⠎⠥⠖⠊⠉⠊⠢⠞ ⠐⠓ ⠖⠗⠑⠍⠜⠅⠂ ⠞ ⠥⠝⠞⠊⠇ ⠎⠁⠞⠊⠎⠋⠁⠉⠞⠕⠗⠽ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝⠎ ⠉ ⠆ ⠁⠎⠎⠊⠛⠝⠫ ⠖⠚⠥⠌⠊⠋⠽ ⠁⠝ ⠕⠏⠔⠊⠕⠝⠂ ⠞ ⠮ ⠋⠫⠻⠁⠇ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞ ⠊⠎ ⠇⠊⠅⠑⠇⠽ ⠖ ⠆ ⠁⠙⠍⠔⠊⠌⠻⠫ ⠔ ⠎⠡ ⠁ ⠍⠁⠝⠝⠻ ⠵ ⠖⠗⠢⠙⠻ ⠭ ⠕⠙⠊⠳⠎ ⠕⠗ ⠒⠞⠑⠍⠏⠞⠊⠃⠇⠑ ⠖⠮ ⠏⠂ ⠐⠮ ⠉ ⠆ ⠝⠕ ⠗⠂⠎⠕⠝⠁⠃⠇⠑ ⠋⠨⠙⠁⠰⠝ ⠿⠮ ⠎⠥⠏⠏⠕⠎⠊⠰⠝ ⠞ ⠮ ⠇⠁⠺⠎ ⠷⠮ ⠠⠥⠝⠊⠕⠝ ⠺ ⠍⠑⠑⠞ ⠾ ⠁⠝⠽ ⠛⠗⠞⠻ ⠕⠃⠌⠗⠥⠉⠰⠝ ⠋ ⠹⠑⠍⠂ ⠕⠗ ⠺ ⠌⠯ ⠔ ⠝⠑⠫ ⠷ ⠁⠝⠽ ⠕⠮⠗ ⠍⠑⠹⠕⠙⠎ ⠖⠢⠿⠉⠑ ⠸⠮ ⠑⠭⠑⠉⠥⠰⠝⠂ ⠹⠁⠝ ⠮ ⠇⠁⠺⠎ ⠷⠮ ⠐⠏⠊⠉⠥⠇⠜ ⠍⠑⠍⠃⠻⠎⠲

⠠⠮ ⠓⠕⠏⠑ ⠷ ⠊⠍⠏⠥⠝⠰⠽ ⠊⠎ ⠁ ⠌⠗⠰⠛ ⠔⠉⠊⠞⠑⠰⠞ ⠖⠎⠑⠙⠊⠰⠝⠆ ⠮ ⠙⠗⠂⠙ ⠷ ⠏⠥⠝⠊⠩⠰⠞⠂ ⠁ ⠏⠗⠕⠏⠕⠗⠰⠝⠁⠃⠇⠽ ⠌⠗⠰⠛ ⠲⠉⠳⠗⠁⠛⠑⠰⠞ ⠖⠭⠲ ⠠⠺ ⠝ ⠮ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞ ⠷⠮ ⠠⠥⠝⠊⠕⠝⠂ ⠱⠂ ⠊⠋ ⠏⠕⠎⠎⠑⠎⠎⠫ ⠷⠁ ⠙⠥⠑ ⠙⠑⠛⠗⠑⠑ ⠷ ⠏⠪⠻⠂ ⠉ ⠉⠁⠇⠇ ⠖⠭⠎ ⠁⠊⠙ ⠮ ⠉⠕⠇⠇⠑⠉⠞⠊⠧⠑ ⠗⠑⠎⠳⠗⠉⠑⠎ ⠷⠮ ⠱⠕⠇⠑ ⠠⠒⠋⠫⠻⠁⠉⠽⠂ ⠆ ⠍ ⠇⠊⠅⠑⠇⠽ ⠖⠗⠑⠏⠗⠑⠎⠎ ⠮ ⠿⠍⠻ ⠎⠢⠞⠊⠰⠞⠂ ⠯ ⠖⠔⠎⠏⠊⠗⠑ ⠮ ⠇⠁⠞⠞⠻⠂ ⠹⠁⠝ ⠞ ⠷⠁

single State, which can only command the resources within itself? A turbulent faction in a State may easily suppose itself able to contend with the friends to the government in that State; but it can hardly be so infatuated as to imagine itself a match for the combined efforts of the Union. If this reflection be just, there is less danger of resistance from irregular combinations of individuals to the authority of the Confederacy than to that of a single member.

I will, in this place, hazard an observation, which will not be the less just because to some it may appear new; which is, that the more the operations of the national authority are intermingled in the ordinary exercise of government, the more the citizens are accustomed to meet with it in the common occurrences of their political life, the more it is familiarized to their sight and to their feelings, the further it enters into those objects which touch the most sensible chords and put in motion the most active springs of the human heart, the greater will be the probability that it will conciliate the respect and attachment of the community. Man is very much a creature of habit. A thing that rarely strikes his senses will generally have but little influence upon his mind. A government continually at a distance and out of sight can hardly be expected to interest the sensations of the people. The inference is, that the authority of the Union, and the affections of the citizens towards it, will be strengthened, rather than weakened, by its extension to what are called matters of internal concern; and will have less occasion to recur to force, in proportion to the familiarity and comprehensiveness of its agency. The more it circulates through those channels and currents in which the passions of mankind naturally flow, the less will it require the aid of the violent and perilous expedients of compulsion.

One thing, at all events, must be evident, that a government like the one proposed would bid much fairer to avoid the necessity of using force, than that species of league contend for by most of its opponents; the authority of which should only operate upon the States in their political or collective capacities. It has been shown that in such a Confederacy there can be no sanction for the laws but force; that frequent delinquencies in the members are the natural offspring of the very frame of the government; and that as often as these happen, they can only be redressed, if at all, by war and violence.

The plan reported by the convention, by extending the authority of the federal head to the individual citizens of the several States, will enable the government to employ the ordinary magistracy of each, in the execution of its laws. It is easy to perceive that this will tend to destroy, in the common apprehension, all distinction between the sources from which they might proceed; and will give the federal government the same advantage for securing a due obedience to its authority which is enjoyed by the government of each State, in addition to the influence on public opinion which will result from the important consideration of its having power to call to its assistance and support the resources of the whole Union. It merits particular attention in this place, that the laws of the Confederacy, as to the ENUMERATED and LEGITIMATE objects of its jurisdiction, will become the SUPREME LAW of the land; to the observance of which all officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, in each State, will be bound by the sanctity of an oath. Thus the legislatures, courts, and magistrates, of the respective members, will be incorporated into the operations of the national government AS FAR AS ITS JUST AND CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY EXTENDS; and will be rendered auxiliary to the enforcement of its laws. Any man who will pursue, by his own reflections, the consequences of this situation, will perceive that there is good ground to calculate upon a regular and peaceable execution of the laws of the Union, if its powers are administered with a common share of prudence. If we will arbitrarily suppose the contrary, we may deduce any inferences we please from the supposition; for it is certainly possible, by an injudicious exercise of the authorities of the best government that ever was, or ever can be instituted, to provoke and precipitate the people into the wildest excesses. But though the adversaries of the proposed Constitution should presume that the national rulers would be insensible to the motives of public good, or to the obligations of duty, I would still ask them how the interests of ambition, or the views of encroachment, can be promoted by such a conduct?

⠠⠠⠏⠥⠃⠇⠊⠥⠎⠲

⠼⠁ ⠠⠮ ⠎⠕⠏⠓⠊⠌⠗⠽ ⠱ ⠓⠁⠎ ⠃⠑⠢ ⠑⠍⠏⠇⠕⠽⠫ ⠖⠩⠪ ⠞ ⠹ ⠺ ⠞⠢⠙ ⠖⠮ ⠙⠑⠌⠗⠥⠉⠰⠝ ⠷⠮ ⠠⠌⠁⠞⠑ ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠝⠰⠞⠎⠂ ⠺⠂ ⠔ ⠭⠎ ⠺⠂ ⠔ ⠭⠎ ⠏⠗⠕⠏⠻ ⠏⠇⠁⠉⠑⠂ ⠆ ⠋⠥⠇⠇⠽ ⠙⠑⠞⠑⠉⠞⠫⠲